Luddites Threaten Computer

NEW (AP) — There are a lot of Luddites around these days, said the data processing manager of a company whose production depends to a large extent on the healthy operation of its electronic computers.

It seems you can't tell a Luddite from any other worker, and so that makes them doubly difficult to defend against. Sometimes the only way you know they're even on the premises is to note a succession of suspicious computer snafus.

Are Luddites from another planet? Judging from the fear of them expressed by EDP managers you might believe they're like little green men. But they are terrestial, although their origins are in another continent.

The term is borrowed from the name given to a group of early 19th century English workmen who tried to delay the industrial revolution by smashing up the machines they believed were taking away their jobs.

Now, it is claimed, some workers want to do the same thing to the computer and the information revolution. How? One method is to hold an inexpensive magnet over the computer tapes, thus erasing the records thereon.

Modern tape reels may contain 100,000 records which one magnet can destroy in seconds. More than 900 reels were so destroyed by protestors angered by Dow Chemical Company's participation in the Vietnam war.

The ease with which such sabotage can be accomplished is making EDP managers increasingly concerned with the security of their computer operations, whose success or failure can mean the same thing for the entire company.

Sabotage, in fact, is only one of their worries. Fire, fraud, student uprisings, improper ventilation, smoke, power failures, earthquakes and, simply, employe accidents pose constant threats.

At a recent seminar on catastrophe prevention, held by the American Management Association, a Bank of America official described how his computer facilities are surrounded by bullet proof glass.

Guards allow only one person at a time into the foyer. The person seeking entrance finds himself in a small "mantrap" with the door behind and the door ahead closed tight. While thus imprisoned, he is examined by a television camera.

Despite such precautions some companies are finding that the damage often can be accomplished from within.

By ingeniously rigging a computer, five men stole more than $1 million from two New York banks. In another case, a programmer set up the computer to bypass his account when reporting overdrafts. He then cashed checks freely.

The possibility of power failures in wide areas of the nation thus summer could cause damage not only to the machinery of computers but to the records stored in them, despite the growing use of backup power.

Such threats of absolute chaos to a company's operations are causing some EDP managers to be concerned enough to provide duplicate storage facilities in their own homes, where they feel they can personally keep an eye on them.

These measures do not, however, resolve the problem of computer protection in a society that many feel is growing more violent and destructive. The dupes can be rushed into service, true, but some damage already has been done.

Wayne Talks of Oscar, Favorite Role, 'Rio Lobo'

TUCSON, Ariz. — It is night and surprisingly mild for desert country. A beautiful, nearly full, moon illuminates a wash in the combined movie location-tourist attraction, Old Tucson.

The moon is not enough for Howard Hawks who is directing "Rio Lobo" for Cinema Center Films. He has powerful lights linked to a portable generator by cables. The large crowd milling around. Some are working on the movie. Others are working on those who are working on the movie.

The scene is one of those combined "They went thataway," "Round up the boys," "Head 'em off at the pass" types. Good guys John Wayne, Jorge Rivero and Jack Elam ride into the wash. Their prisoner is a bad guy, Victor French.

Dialogue passes over skittish horses for several takes. Finally Hawks is satisfied. Wayne saunters over.

"I'm Hawks' challenge," Wayne offered, saying this kind of horsehack dialogue was the toughest. "He always wants me to carry the story."

The Wayne-Hawks mutual admiration society is built on decades of respect and such joint efforts as "Red River," "Rio Bravo," "Hatari!" and "El Dorado." Hawks, plus John Ford and Henry Hathaway, is a director Wayne has declared he will work for any time.

When Hawks called about "Rio Lobo," Wayne asked, "Am I in, jail trying to get out or out of jail trying to get somebody in?"

"You're out trying to get somebody in," Hawks replied.

Wayne said he would do the picture but was committed for a year. Hawks said that was all right, the first line of the screenplay had not been written yet.

Wayne received more than 1,000 telegrams congratulating him on his "True Grit" Oscar. Senders included Princess Grace and Rainier, President Nixon, Vice President Spiro Agnew and former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"LBJ even invited me down to the ranch but I don't think I'll be going," Wayne said.

"I was trying to be controlled when I said on the Oscar show that 'If I'm not back, I'll see you in the movies,'" Wayne said, adding he was far from confident he would win. "If the public was voting, I'd have won hands down but that Academy bunch — you never know.

"I read in a Dallas paper, 'We can bask in the joy of last night when Wayne got an Oscar!' I liked that and appreciated it," Wayne said.

Wayne also was surprised by Maggie Smith's upset of the favorites, Liza Minnelli and Jane Fonda.

"That's how I thought I might lose, too," he added. "Rooster was a mean old so-and-so and that's me. Roles like that come along once in a blue moon."

Plenty of moons have passed during Wayne's 40 years in films, 31 as a top star. His favorite is "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon." Occasionally he sees himself on television — young and slim — and thinks, "If only —." Recently he got a five-year medical clearance on his 1964 cancer surgery, an event that had news media preparing obituaries.

"I was only 35 when I made 'Yellow Ribbon'," the 63-year-old Wayne said. "That was more serious, too, than 'True Grit.' Another character I liked was in 'The Searchers.' He was a rough and wild man, all of them were unpredictable fellows. Of course, in 'The Searchers' there was the strain of looking for his womenfolk."

Wayne's next film, following "Chisum" and "Rio Lobo," will start this fall for his own firm, Batjac, and Cinema Center. It is tentatively called "Million Dollar Kidnap."

"This one is a great character, colorful and offbeat," Wayne enthused. "He's a guy whose ex-wife has usurped his American fortune and he's made it again in Mexico about 1905 or so. Then his grandson is kidnaped. He and his two sons set off on horseback to find him."

Wayne, who still insists on doing some of his film rough work is looking fit in the hands of his full-time trainer, Ralph Volkie, who has worked with prominent pugilists. This fall he will go to the Cotton Bowl where the Dallas Texans hope to have 600,000 young people for Wayne and others to persuade against drug use.

"I think I'll go home," said Wayne as preparations were being made for the night's final scene involving Rivero and some desperadoes. "It's getting cold."

And it was.

JOHN WAYNE
A Mean Old So-And-So

RELUCTANT RACCON RESCUED — Passersby give lots of attention, left, but not much help as Toronto Animal Control inspectors attempt to lasso a raccoon trapped in a subway ventilation duct. The raccoon, perched calmly 10 feet below, eluded the noose until it was finally captured after two hours of effort and carried away at arm's length to the nearby Riverdale zoo, right. (CP Wirephoto)

Don't Panic When You Meet a Bear, Rangers Say

By GEORGE GRAFF
Copley News Service

If you're headed for the mountains this summer, you may come across a bear.

More than likely that bear won't be one like those in "The Three Bears" fairy tale or like Gentle Ben of television fame.

Will you know how to act?

The answer to that question is turning National Park Service rangers gray. They fear that far too many American vacationers this summer won't know how to act around the bears they meet up with, and it could result in needless tragedies.

One ranger remembers a scene in Yellowstone National Park a few seasons ago.

A woman tourist was trying to pose a mamma bear with her three cubs. Since mamma bear wouldn't get into the proper position for a well-posed snapshot, the woman walked up and kicked it in the ribs to get it to move.

Nothing happened.

So she took several pictures, then went over and sat on a log while her husband took several pictures. Nothing happened, but the ranger still wonders why.

Rangers know how dangerous bears can be, and tourists' attempts to feed supposedly tame bears leave them incredulous.

The rangers point out that even if the tourist is in the relatively safe haven of his car, to feed the bears is doing a disservice to the bears and to other tourists.

That's because once a bear goes "on the bum" it loses whatever natural fear it had of humans and becomes a potential killer.

Rangers in one Northern California state park say that in some seasons they wind up shooting some bears because regular foraging for food in campgrounds reduces their fear of humans and thus greatly increases the danger to humans from them.

Though you may not want to take close-up photos of the bears you meet this summer, and though you may not wish to feed them, would you know how to react if you met one on a hiking trail? Or in a mountain meadow?

Here are some points that rangers wish you'd remember:

Don't panic. Stand still and face the bear squarely. Never — repeat, never — turn your back and run. When moving off walk backward slowly, while at the same time picking out a nearby tree in the event of a charge. Most black bears, though they can climb, won't.

If this same bear has cubs, you might pray. A female with cubs sometimes simply will try to move them out of harm's way. But other times she will attack with lightning speed and explosive ferocity. So beware.

If the bear you meet shows signs of hostility, try speaking to it in a calm, even voice, much in the same manner as you would with a vicious dog.

Don't leave food or garbage around camp, and keep unused food tightly wrapped to avoid giving off odors. Spare groceries should never be stored in a tent, and should a bear raid your camp for a meal, leave it to him, and then change location when he moves off.

In the wilds, never use trails being traveled by bears, and always pitch camp away from trails or streams in which signs are present.

When walking in bear country, make as much noise as you can, since bears, like many other animals often attack out of fear when startled. A pre-warned bear usually will move off before you even see it.

In 99 cases out of 100, nothing will happen if you stay calm and use common sense. Treat bears with respect and they'll probably do the same.

Blind, Mentally Retarded Learn 'Relating' And Love

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — In the bright, sunny room, a dozen children, ranging in age from five to seven years, are playing. A dark-haired boy bounces on a trampoline. His tow-headed youngster happily flicks the lights on and off. A little blonde girl shrieks with laughter as a housemother swings her around.

But there is something different about these children. The boy on the trampoline has an absent look on his face. A stead of a smile. In a corner, a seven - year - old boy sits cross-legged with his head down, sucking his thumb. And none of the children notices the flickering lights.

They are all blind. They are all mentally retarded. Many are emotionally disturbed, and some have hearing and orthopedic problems. A third of the children don't talk.

The playroom is part of the Hope School for the blind and multiple handicapped, a cluster of brick and glass buildings.

It is a very selective school. There are perhaps only 30,000 children in the entire country who can even qualify for admission. Of course, there are far fewer than that number — only 40 — actually at the school.

To qualify, a child must be blind and, in addition, must have one or more substantial physical and mental handicaps, such as "mental retardation, emotional maladjustment, cerebral palsy, orthopedic defects, speech difficulties, or epilepsy."

He must also be ineligible for any other educational program in the United States.

The last requirement is the reason for the children to attend schools for the blind won't take retarded or multiple handicapped children, and schools for the retarded won't take blind children.

It was because they couldn't find a school for their blind, retarded and emotionally disturbed daughter, Judy, that Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jordan of Springfield founded the Hope School in 1967.

It started in an old six-room house with a housekeeper and a nurse, and 11-year-old Judy. Now it is a $1.5 million plant with 40 students up to 21 years of age from 15 states.

The children in the big playroom are the youngest group. This group is learning, as they play, such elemental concepts as body image, space discrimination and human attraction. Concepts that most children learn automatically, but which these children must be consciously taught.

Any child — except a vegetable — can advance, says Maurice Tretakoff, director of the school, stalking about the philosophy and the program of Hope School.

Love must also be taught. The housemothers are constantly holding the children, hugging them, touching them. "By a lot of attention, we can get them to relate to people," says Tretakoff. "This is important, because these children have been rejected, and developed emotional problems."

"Find me, Judy," he says gently to a 7-year-old girl, who gropes cautiously toward the sound of his voice. "When she first came, she was a vegetable," he says. "Now she's relating."

"Relating is a very important concept for these children, who are trapped in their own lonely, frustrating worlds.

"Many of these children don't interact," Tretakoff says. "We attempt to get them to interact as social beings."

None of the children has the unkempt, disheveled appearance that the public has come to associate with retardation. The boys are neatly dressed; the girls wear pretty, colorful dresses, and have their hair done every week.

The good grooming, says Tretakoff, is only part of the over-all effort to teach the children how to behave in socially acceptable ways "so that when they go home, they can blend as much as possible." The youngsters are also taught to be as personally independent as possible. "By being less dependent they are more tolerable," says Tretakoff.

"The world is not going to change for them," Tretakoff states emphatically.

WASH 'N' WEAR gets a real test here. Sherry Arber, 22, decided to cool off in a fountain in front of one of New York's Park Avenue office buildings.

SENSE OF ACHIEVEMENT — She looks like a normal girl but actually she is blind and retarded. She's trying to spell out the word "different" on her Braille typewriter. The girl attends the School of Hope in Springfield, Ill.

U.S. Top Expert on China Shifted to Post in Africa

By REMBERT JAMES
Editor, Copley News Service

The U.S. State Department's ranking expert on Chinese Communist affairs, Paul H. Kreisberg, has been moved suddenly from Washington halfway around the world to Dar es Salaam.

The American diplomat's overnight transfer to that sultry capital city of Tanzania is the first open indication of how seriously Washington views Peking's penetration of this region in East Africa.

The Chinese Communists are getting ready to build a railroad linking Dar es Salaam, an Indian Ocean seaport on the African mainland, with the rich copper-producing district of the landlocked Republic of Zambia, 1,100 miles away.

The Chinese apparently are ready to make good on their long-standing offers to Tanzania and Zambia to lend $300 million to complete the five-year project. Communist Chinese surveying teams have been busy for two years, working out detailed plans for the railroad route.

Lately, Peking has been sending relays of high-ranking Chinese diplomats to Dar es Salaam, and to Lusaka, Zambia's capital. Chinese technicians, by the hundreds, and Chinese workmen, possibly by the thousands are expected to follow.

As a staff officer at the small American Embassy in Dar es Salaam, the Mandarin-speaking Kreisberg will be in a position to watch and report to Washington with unusual expertise.

Foreign Service Officer Kreisberg, now 42, has won his reputation as America's top China hand by exceptional concentration on Peking affairs.

During his 18 years as a career man, Kreisberg has served at U.S. diplomatic missions in Taiwan, Hong Kong, India and Pakistan.

During a long series of U.S.-Communist China diplomatic talks in Warsaw, Poland, during 1967 and 1968, Kreisberg was chief adviser to the American representative, at that time Ambassador John A. Gronouski.

For several years, the red star of Communist China has been rising on Africa's horizon.

Mostly, Peking's efforts have been tentative, even petty, both in numbers of persons committed and in money outlays in Africa. However, they found an unusually favorable situation in Zambia and Tanzania, and already have spent more money and effort there than in all the rest of Africa.

The Chinese Reds see opportunity there, have resulted from Zambia's threat to end economic dependence on the neighboring white-ruled lands of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese Angola.

Because Zambia is close to being a one-resource country, its product being copper, the Zambian government's main foreign policy program has been to find a new rail outlet to the sea.

Its present most important one is the British-owned Benguela railway, which hauls Zambian ore from the mining region by a roundabout way through the Katanga district of the Congo, then to Portuguese Angola's Atlantic port of Lobito.

An Atlantic port is desirable because the distance to present markets in Europe is much closer than from an Indian Ocean port. Serious efforts have been made by Western European interests to build a new, more direct rail link to the Atlantic.

The Zambians, however, have decided to reorient their trade through black-ruled Tanzania on the Indian Ocean coast.

The result of this attitude has been acceptance of Chinese proposals for loans to build the new rail route, known as the Tanzam Road.

It will go through hundreds of miles of forbidding country, and makes less economic sense than the counter offer of Western Europeans to construct a rail line to the Atlantic coast. In addition to that, the Chinese have been harsh in their terms.

The idea of the Tanzam is not new. More than a half-century ago, Cecil Rhodes proposed it, as part of a Cape-to-Cairo rail line. The World Bank, Canada and Britain, at one time or another, have rejected the idea as economically unsound.

In this case, though, black African politics will rule. Zambia and Tanzania will undertake to buy consumer goods in quantity from China as part of the terms of the loan.

SHE'S MADE IT in business as well as films. Veteran screen star Joan Crawford, a director in two food companies, received the "Marketing Woman of the Decade" award for "distinguished achievement in the science of marketing." Speaking of women's liberation movement advocates, Miss Crawford said, "The trouble with them, perhaps, is that they've never tried hard enough to be women."